HAWAII'S QUEEN AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING HER EVENTFUL LIFE PHOTOGRAPHS OF LILIUOKALANI FROM GIRLHOOD TO OLD AGE These Photographs were secured by courtery of 11 Williams in pures was stack Williams Stages Co.

KALAKAUA'S DEATH PUT SISTER UPON HAWAII'S THRONE

Princess Lydia Becomes Ruler and is Plunged Into Trying Times

THE death of Queen Liliuokalani on Sunday morning brought to a close a life crowded with varied scene and incident, a life rich in wide experience and, until she was deposed, one which moved in scenes of pomp and ceremony.

America's only queen passed away at the age of seventy-nine years, two months and eight days. Her seventy-ninth birthday was celebrated on September 2 last.

Her life and activities have been followed with international interest from the day, nearly 27 years ago, when she acceded to the throne left vacant by the death of King Kalakaua. Few figures in recent American history have been given more attention than hers, though she has spent most of her life on an island in the Pacific, remote from the great mainland cities and the national capital.

Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani was born in Honolulu on September 2, 1838 the descendant of a long line of native Hawaiian chiefs. In conformity with the Hawaiian custom, particularly of the aristocracy, she was given away in infancy by her parents to another chiefly couple. Her foster parents placed her in the Royal school, established for royalties by American protestant missionaries, where she received an excellent English education besides being nurtured in the faith of the American puritan fathers. As she grew up Princess Liliuokalani became a leader in the activities of the Hawaiian evangelical church. In 1866 she became leader of the choir of Kawaiahao church, the old coral edifice erected by early converts of the missionaries which is still one of the landmarks of Honolulu, and while world classic.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

While attending school the princess her initial experience: fell in love with John O. Dominis, taining a suburban mansion at Pathe presence of the governor's mother until her death, that lady enjoying the filial affection of the distinged to those of the palaces of the sovcial distinction of the Hawaiian capiunassuming made her intensely popular. While giving an informal reception for distinguished visitors, assisting at a charity or church fair, attending the rehearsal of a children's party, etc., it was not unusual for her personally to tender information to liging trait continued even after she became the reigning sovereign.

ASSUMES ROYAL PLACE.

regent during her brother's absences, made an unfavorable impression upon S. S. Charleston.

ACCESSION TO QUEENSHIP

the son of an American sea captain, before my brother's remains were cause the new cabinet would have to then a pupil in an adjacent school. buried," she says in "Hawaii's Story," This event has been described as a "a trap was sprung upon me by those to avoid its immediate overthrow. "courtship over the school fence," who stood waiting as a wild beast This was verified some years later the dark princes and princesses. Domi- court, called together the members of the Hawaiian decision. nis, who married her in 1862, held of the council, and, when all had takhigh military rank in the kingdom, en their seats, sent for me. I turned and was for years governor of Oahu to Governor Dominis before entering and a member of the house of nobles the chamber and inquired of him, -the latter being of life tenure until What is the object of this meeting? the foreign revolution of 1887 made He said that they had come together surface—for the remainder of her first change of government this morning occasions, a short time before the culunder a property franchise. Princess office. I told him at once that I did ject of laudatory remarks in the press general." cipal residence at washington could not be deferred until after my temperance. The year 1892 was one embarrassment to Queen Liliuokalani.

uished couple. Hospitalities extend- a trying situation, and I doubt if there was the National Reform party, sup- to deliver at Nuuanu cemetery on ed by the princess and her consort was any other woman in the city who porting the queen's first ministry, Memorial Day. With an obvious allusto notable visitors, including the offi- could have borne with passable equan- which had its birth in reaction against ion to the arrest of several agitators cers of naval ships of all nations, add- imity what I had to endure that day. the Reform party originating with the caught holding a seditious meeting in ed to those of the palaces of the so- to my sex; I doubt if many women Second, the Reform party just men- "free country" as one where men were cial distinction of the Hawaiian cap. through such an ordeal. Ere I realizary party. Third, the Liberal party offenses—this notwithstanding the noa grace of disposition which in come ed what was involved, I was compelled by malcontents disaffected toward torious fact that the men in this case a grace of disposition which in this case bination with a manner exceedingly ed to take the oath to the Constituto my brother's death."

CRISIS IS PRECIPITATED

moval of a cabinet excepting by a for treasonable conspiracy. vote of want of confidence by the legislature did not apply to the case Preclaimed heir apparent by her of the cabinet appointed by a dead sovereign, but that the new soverpeople and receiving, as she has said, ministers. Although this position once when he toured the world and the reform element that had secured again when he visited California only the responsible government constituto be brought back a corpse in the U. tion of 1887. It may be stated that

foreboding of the brief and stormy the proposition that if the sovereign reign that followed. She thus relates of Great Britain at that period should die it was improbable that the min-"Before I had time to collect myself istry then in office would resign, bepossess the confidence of Parliament

queen had no trouble-at least on the adding: "There has been another on Sunday mornings. On one of these ed without a word of warning in such | tions to the legislature. First, there by him in the oration he was selected I will scarcely limit the comparison revolutionary constitution of 1887, secret, the minister had described a could have passed successfully tioned, sometimes called the Mission- not thrown into prison for political tion, the adoption of which had led ground in the Reform party was an tutional sovereign. annexation party, which occasionally showed above the surface in the many ministerial crises of that year. It included some prominent part-Hawaii-Then, on the question of the cabi- ans. An extreme faction of the Lib- al situation—the triangular parliamennet's status, the new sovereign as erals, white and native, exhibited tary factionalism already describedpersonally to tender intormation are sumed a position that immediately revolutionary proclivities. Its leaders which, more than anything else, led newspapermen present which she precipitated a constitutional crisis. were in fact surprised in secret meet to Liliuokalani's undoing. She was She claimed that the provision of the ing by the marshal of the kingdom, a advised by some of her intimate supconstitution which forbade the re- favorite of the queen, and arrested porters to end the anomalous condi-

ANTAGONISMS ARISE but any two would combine on a mostitution that virtually stripped him the right of a hearing at Washington the United States minister. His queen against the revolutionary ereign until the advent of a new leg- pectation of something of great moof royal power. It was upon the ar- on the legality of the counsel was late in arriving at court course of promulgating a constitution islature two years thence. One white ment about to happen a large crowd,

Dominis and his schoolmates having watches for his prey. The ministers, when Edward VII succeeded Victoria, and in person he demanded his im- by royal decree. It is hitherto unbeen given to the sly habit of climb who were apparently of one mind notwithstanding that older British pre- mediate discharge on the constitu- written history that the queen, for a ing the fence to catch a glimpse of with the justices of the supreme cedent was one of the main grounds that he was not met time at least, was disposed to listen TROUBLESOME YEARS

"face to face" by his accusers and that to the wiser counsel. the grounds of the charge were not | A member of the privy council of specified in writing. One of the two state, one who had been a schoolcourt prosecutors complained that mate of Liliuokalani, was regularly

the upper legislative body elective to witness my taking of the oath of year on the throne. She was the sub- and we don't know who is attorney- mination of the crisis, the queen ask-Lydia and her husband had their prin- not wish to take the oath just then, of the United States, for benevolent This libel suit, by the way, was con- thought of the proposition of promulresidence at "Washington and asked why such proceedings traits and frendliness to the cause of nected with an extraneous cause of brother's funeral. He said that oth- long train of difficulty and dissension, One of the things that had led up to new constitution, your majesty," was taining a suburban mension at rate and decided that I must take the culminating in crises that speedily led the prosecution of the editor was an the reply, "and that is the method to Liliuokalani's undoing. Three dis- editorial taking the United States min- prescribed in the present constitu-"Few persons have ever been plac- tinct factions that year sent delega- ister to task for certain remarks made tion."

FACTORS OF STRIFE

It was the distracting constitutiontion of affairs by proclaiming a new constitution without regard to the existing fundamental law, where it provided that any amendment thereto It was due to the irreconcilable should be passed at two successive prother, King Raianaua, on his accessive sion in 1874, Liliuokalani immediate eign had the privilege, according to in the legislature besion in 1873, Landonalant landed and foreign monarch, in the legislature that the British fore receiving the royal support. A ly assumed her royal place, touring the loyal support. A the islands to announce herself to her ical precedents, of naming her own adopted in the constitution was drafted in secadopted in the constitution of 1887 ret by her radical advisers, which people and receiving, as she has said, such an ovation as only Hawaiians was sustained by a majority decision as a preventive against absolutism, restored the prerogatives of the confailed in orderation. such an ovacion as only nawallans of the supreme court, two to one, it know how to give. She twice became of the supreme court, two to one, it would perce upon an abolished in 1887, and went even further in reaction toward absolution. It substituted an elective tion of want of confidence to upset a house of nobles with one whose memcabinet favored by the third party. In bers were appointed for life by the tion of the legislature on Saturday, on domestic sugar nullified the benefit am not willing to go one step back consequence the legislative session, sovereign, also made the tenure of January 14, 1893, to promulgate the of reciprocity) made the following in the matter of civil liberty, and I the names of the majority and mi- beginning in February and outlasting office of cabinet ministers subject new constitution — which failed promise: "It will be my earnest en- will give the last drop of Rhode Island nority justices were kept secret by the year, was marked by several wholly to the royal pleasure. For through lack of courage on the part deavor to promote such treaty relabled in my veins to go forward and the court in rendering its decision. changes of ministry. One of the cab eigners given the franchise by the of her new cabinet to support the pro-Further, a peculiar fact in the same inets lasted only until the minutes of constitution of 1887 were deprived of ceeding in the face of alarming de- neighbor, the United States of Amer-In 1887 Queen Kapiolani and Lili- connection is that two of the privilege—in the words of the monstrations by influential residents ica, as may restore to our agriculuckalani represented Hawaii at Queen cipal opponents of the queen's posi- had been read and a motion of want manifesto of the committee of safety —there were three other principal tural interests that measure of pro-Victoria's jubilee. The latter relates tion, in the newspaper controversy of confidence brought to a vote on the -justifying the ensuing revolution, causes of revolt alleged against her. sperity which we formerly enjoyed." in her book how she was kissed and that raged prior to the judicial de- morning that its appointment had been the instrument "proposed among oth- One was the dismissal of her last embraced by Victoria, and every cision, were fated to be classed as published by authority. An amusing or things to disfranchise over one previous cabinet the day before prowhere received with unusual atten- "royalists" in the provisional gov- incident occurred in the police court fourth of the voters and the owners rogation upon the strength of a vote tion. Upon her return from London ernment regime that followed the de on that occasion. The editor already of nine-tenths of the private property of want of confidence carried in the she found her brother in difficulties. thronement of the queen in 1893. One mentioned had appeared, in pursuance of the kingdom." It also placed the legislature by a majority of one to turn to the palace, across King street condemn and denounce the govern The foreign element, or "missionary was a prominent clergyman and the of remandment, to answer to the appointment of the judiciary absolute which action she was held to be privy, from the Government (now the Judiparty," as she alleged, had undermin other an editor, who, however, never charge of criminal libel brought by a ly in the hands of the sovereign. That had been regarded as a safe clary) building, events ominously ed him and forced upon him a con- went beyond claiming for the queen previous cabinet at the instance of Moderate counselors advised the compromise cabinet to advise the sov- thickened. Evidently filled with ex-

LOTTERY AND

OPIUM CHARGES

the lottery, the measure had been ac-

tively promoted by many of the revo-

lutionists, including even some who

took office under the provisional gov-

LEGISLATURE 'IS PROROGUED

There was nothing in the queen's

CLOUDS GATHER FAST

Immediately after the queen's re-

With a new cabinet in office the the defendant was "unreasonable," invited to breakfast with the queen ed this privy councilor what he gating a new constitution.

"There is only one way to obtain a

"I believe you are right," was Liliuokalani's rejoinder.

It would seem that the attitude of thronement. A challenge by her Young, C. Bolte, H. P. Baldwin, John this trusted adviser impeded the friends after that event to produce Emmeluth and R. J. Greene all made plans of the constitution framers, for the lottery petition with its signa- speeches, more or less emphatic. Mr. shortly afterward four of them wait- tures for publication was not accept- Baldwin, the largest sugar planter in ed on him at his home by night to ed, and suspicion was openly express- the kingdom, was the only one who win him to their cause. His reply to ed that the document had been surtheir overtures was in effect the reptitiously removed from the legissame as that made to the queen, but lative records. delivered with impatient brusque-

NEW CONSTITUTION BROUGHT UP

"What new constitution are you talking about?" he shortly demanded.

per contained.

RADICAL COUNCILS PREVAIL that the queen had yielded to the im- situation produced by the McKinley older brothers in the war of the portunity of her radical friends. Be- tariff bill (which removing the duty rebellion, concluding: "I have adoptsides her attempt, upon the proroga- on sugar and substituting a bounty ed this flag and am loyal to it, but I

RECALLS STIRRING

Events Preceding Annexation are Reviewed; Opposition to Queen's Policies

mostly of native Hawaiians, had asmostly of native Hawaiians, had assembled in front of the royal edifice. Delay followed which evoked murmurs of dissatisfaction. At length Liliuokalani appeared with some devoted friends upon the second story balcony and, leaning over the iron picket railing, with unconcealed emotion addressed the populace. In the meantime many white residents had joined the throng word that the meantime many white residents had joined the throng, word that the queen was about to proclaim a new constitution having spread downtown like the proverbial wild fire. She told the Hawaiians that she had been betrayed by those in whom she had reposed confidence—meaning that the ministry at the eleventh hour had declined the responsibility of standing clined the responsibility of standing by the revolutionary act proposedbut she promised her subjects in effect that she would take another opportunity of gratifying their desire for a constitution that would restore

REVOLUTIONISTS ORGANIZE

Immediately following the proceed-ings at the palace-the revolutionists began organizing and making inven-tory of available means of employing force to end the Hawailan me and pave the way for annexation of the islands to the United States. At a meeting in a law office a committee of safety was appointed. Throughout Sunday there was much doing in both the royal and repel camps, winca public results on Monday. An official notice appeared in the morning paper, signed "Liliuokalani; Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; A. P. Peterson, attorney general," which declared that the queen had abandoned her intention to secure a new constitution by revolutionary means, and that she would confine herself in future to lawful

MEETING OF CONCILIATION

At a meeting in Palace aquare that afternoon, attended by more than a John E. Bush and J. Nawahi-all conservative and who later bitterly erstwhile protagonists of a new conregretted his action, turned the scale stitution, but Wilcox and Bush had by voting with the opposition. As also been among the suspected conthe queen announced in withdrawing spirators against the queen shortly the document that she would await previous. The speakers all took a a more favorable opportunity for its conciliatory tone, though approving promulgation, the revolutionists de of the queen's conduct up to that moclined to accept the assurance of her ment, and resolutions in favor of conministers that nothing more would tinuing the existing order were passbe heard of the proposed new consti- ed.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY ACTS

Meantime a mass meeting called by the committee of safety was held at Second and third of the counts in the Beretania street armory of the the revolutionary indictment were Honolulu Rifles, a white volunteer that she had signed the bills licens- force then in condition of inanition. ing a national lottery and the sale of There were 1260 present by actual opium. That these acts were not count, fully representing the business with absolute fairness made reasons and industrial interests of the kingfor condemning the queen was urged dom. William C. Wilder, a Union vetby her friends at the time, because eran and leading merchant, presided with respect to the legalizing of the In his opening remarks he said:

opium traffic, a very large proportion | "We meet here today as men-not of the foreign residents had petition- as any party, faction or creed, but as ed the legislature for the passage of men who are bound to see good govthe measure, as the lesser of two ernment. * * We do not meet evils in that the illicit traffic had long as revolutionists but as peaceful citiheld the proportions of a public scan- zens who have the right to meet and dal, and two members of the dismiss- state their grievances. We will mained cabinet had voted for the measure tain our rights and have the courage in the assembly; and with regard to to maintain them."

With a preamble reciting the grievances against the throne, a resolution presented by the committee of safety formed the topic of the speakers. L. ernment formed at the queen's de A. Thurston, H. F. Glade, Alexander advocated restricting action within constitutional lines. After describing the conditions that had prompted the movement, he concluded thus:

H. P. BALDWIN'S STAND

"We must stop this; but we must speech from the thron, proroguing the legislature on Saturday, January not go beyond constitutional means. 14, to indicate the coming attempt I favor the resolution, but think the at revolution by herself which failed committee should act within the con-"I have it right here," one of them or the counter movement for revolu- stitution. There is no question that tion which succeeded. After the open- the queen has done a revolutionary The queen's conservative adviser ing routine in the assembly, Attorney act-there is no doubt about that did not deem it worth while to ask general Peterson announced that the The queen's proclamation has not infor a perusal of the document, but queen had signed the opium and lot spired confidence; but shall we not regretted his avoidance of the opportery bills. Then recess was taken teach her to act within the constitutunity when, a few days later, the until a quarter to twelve o'clock, at tion?" (Loud calls of "No!" were whole community was seething with which time her majesty appeared and the response.) "Well, gentlemen, I curiosity to know just what the pa- read her speech. In this she casual am ready to act when the time

ly mentioned the frequent changes comes." of cabinet which had marked the ses- Mr. Greene told of the service of sion, congratulated the members up- his grandfather in the American on the work they had done, and with Revolution, of his father in the war Events following quickly proved a reference to the difficult business of 1812 and of himself and three

QUEEN IS DENOUNCED

With enthusiastic acclamation resolution was carried, declaring: "We, the citizens of Honol all nationalities and regardless political party affiliations, do her ment of the queen and her suppo

"And we do hereby ratify the

(Continued on Page 11.)



THE QUEEN IN 1914 AT A CARNIVAL EVENT